

Millions of Trees

D.HILL

EVERGREEN SPECIALIST
ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS

DUNDEE,
ILLINOIS

CATALOGUE OF The Dundee Nursery

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist

TELEPHONE NO. 6

Dundee, Illinois

INDEX

	Page.
Description of Evergreens	22 to 24
Evergreens—Transplanted, Prices, etc.	3 to 6
Evergreens, Seedlings	7 to 8
Evergreens and Ornamental Hedge Plants	6
Forest and Ornamental Tree Seedlings	10 to 12
Forest and Ornamental Trees, Transplanted	8 to 10
Fruit Trees	12 to 14
How and When to Plant Evergreens	2
Reasons Why You Should Plant Trees	20 to 22
Roses	19 to 20
Small Fruits—Grape Vines, Strawberries, Raspberries, etc.	15 to 17
Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc.	17 to 19
Terms and Conditions	1
Weeping Trees	12

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Urbana, Ill., August 28, 1902.—This is to Certify that the growing nursery stock and premises of the Dundee Nursery (D. Hill), situated at Dundee, Illinois, have been inspected according to the provisions of an "Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and contagious diseases of fruits," approved and in force April 11, 1899, and that no indications have been found of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1903.

S. A. FORBES, State Entomologist.

Mr. D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.:

Calmar, Iowa, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I received the evergreens ordered of you all O. K. Am very much pleased with them. Packing was excellent. A. G. HOLTHANS.

Mr. D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.:

Wichita, Kans., 1902.

Dear Sir:—Please accept my thanks for the 25 Red Cedar. Trees are all doing fine. Will lose nothing to speak of except a few of the large ones. Out of 50 Black Hill Spruce 48 are doing well. Out of 50 Douglas Spruce 49 are making a good growth. Out of 50 Red Cedar 40 are in an excellent condition. Scotch and Austrian Pine not quite so good, but 40 out of 50 are showing up nicely.

W. J. ROOF.

Terms and Conditions

In presenting this Catalogue and Price List for the fall of 1902 and the spring of 1903 I desire to thank my customers who have so liberally patronized me the past season and by honest dealing and strict attention to business, I hope to enjoy a continuance of the same.

The growing of Evergreens from seed is my specialty. While my prices will be found lower than most reliable establishments, I am quite confident my trees will be equal to the best and superior to most.

Terms of payment must invariably be cash, or satisfactory note or draft. Orders to be sent C. O. D. must be accompanied by one-fourth cash. Money can be sent as follows, at my risk: Draft on Chicago, Postoffice Order, Registered Letter, or Express Order. Do not send money in an ordinary letter.

Trees furnished as follows: 6 at dozen rates; 50 at 100 rates; 500 at 1,000 rates, etc.

All goods delivered at freight depot or express office free of charge, after which our responsibility ceases.

Be particular in all cases to put the order in a distinct, definite form, with name, postoffice, county, and state plainly written, and give full directions as to route and manner in which stock is to be shipped—freight or express.

I guarantee all my stock to be first-class in every respect and true to label, and to replace at one-half price, upon proper proof of good care, all stock that dies the first year, purchaser paying express or freight, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and myself that I am not liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for said stock.

Letters of inquiry solicited and will be carefully and cheerfully answered. These Nurseries have been established for forty years.

Write at once and take your choice from millions of trees—the largest Evergreen Nurseries in the United States. Also a general line of all kinds of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Forest Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. Special attention is given to packing for long as well as short distance shipments, for which I make no charge.

On receiving trees from a nursery the boxes or packages should be immediately unpacked and the roots dipped in a puddle made of fresh, mellow soil, about the thickness of paint ready for use, and be careful not to let the roots get dry before planting. Place them in a cool, shady place until ready to plant, and if not immediately ready, heel them in the ground by placing the roots in a trench, covering well up with mellow soil, and well firming with the foot; if the ground is dry, give some water at planting. Set the trees a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, treading the earth firmly about the roots when planting. This is one of the essentials of success.

By permission I refer my friends and patrons to the following firms: Elgin National Bank; Express Agent, Dundee, Illinois; Hon. H. B. Willis, Judge of Kane County Circuit Court, Elgin, Illinois, and any reliable nursery firm, bank or commercial agency, and thousands of pleased customers throughout the United States.

Yours truly,

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist

How and When to Plant Evergreens

On pages 7 and 8 will be found the prices of the leading and most reliable evergreen seedlings for general planting. It is important that our patrons know how and when to plant. The best possible time to plant evergreens is in the spring when the ground has become warm and mellow, usually about corn planting time.

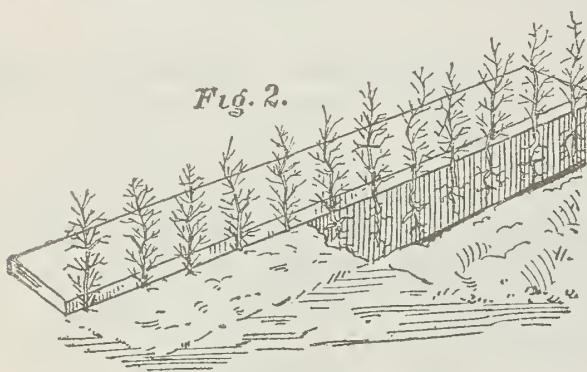


Fig. 2.

Great care should be taken to have the ground in proper condition for planting, and mellow soil that has been cultivated to some hoed crop will do. Spade it deep, rake it fine and level, lay out the beds four feet wide lay a board across the end of the bed, and cut a trench, as shown in Fig. 2.

Place the plants in the trench, filling in moist soil, and tramp firm, as shown in said figure.

Lay the board down and proceed to cut the next trench, as shown in Fig. 3.

Put in the next row the same as Fig. 2, and proceed with the planting, and after shading the bed will appear as in Fig. 6.

If one, two or three year seedlings are planted they should be shaded as shown in Fig. 6.

While hoeing and weeding the plants the shade may either be removed from the bed or raised.

One, two and three year evergreen seedlings should be planted two to six inches apart in the row, according to age and size. In planting it is well to use a board from 6 to 10 inches wide.

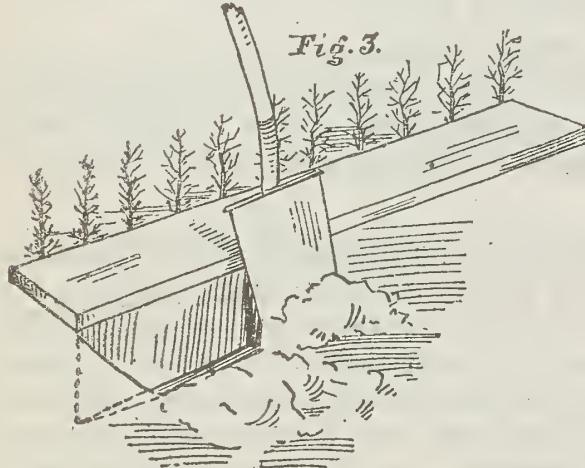


Fig. 3.

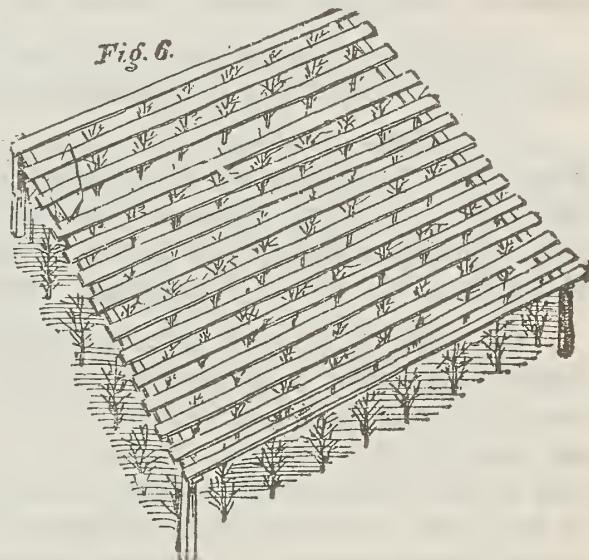


Fig. 6.

Keep them free from weeds and ground mellow, and the growth they will make will be surprising. After they have had two years' growth, plant where you want your shelter; have the soil in good, mellow condition, just as you would to plant corn; cultivate as you would corn, hoe them thoroughly, and don't let a weed grow near them. The frames for shade are made of strips 1x2 inches, and lath nailed to them one inch apart. If transplanted plants are used, the shading is not needed, although a little straw or hay should be sprinkled over the tops to shade them for a few days.



Medals for Best Exhibit of Hardy Evergreens.
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Transplanted Evergreens

From one to three times transplanted—stocky and well rooted.

PICEA PUNGENS—Blue Spruce of Colorado.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
Blue Spruce, selected blue, 5 feet	\$7 00	\$75 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " " 4 feet	6 00	65 00	.....	.....
" " " 3 feet	5 00	55 00	.....	.....
" " " 2 to 2½ feet	4 50	45 00	.....	.....
" " extra fine blue 1½ to 2 feet	3 00	32 00	.....	.....
" " selected blue, 15 to 18 inch	2 00	20 00	200 00	.....
" " green specimens, 6 feet	5 00	.....	.....	.....
" " " 5 feet	4 50	45 00	.....	.....
" " " 4 feet	4 00	40 00	.....	.....
" " " 3 feet	3 00	30 00	.....	.....

As they run in Nursery—from

Bright blue to green, 4 feet	3 00	30 00	250 00	.....
" " " 3 feet	2 00	20 00	175 00	.....
" " " 2 feet	1 50	16 00	125 00	.....
" " " 15 to 18 inch	75	8 00	70 00	.....
" " " 12 to 15 inch	50	5 00	40 00	.....

Where considerable quantity of these beautiful trees are wanted preference ought to be given the unselected trees as they run in nursery rows. Many of these will develop into most beautiful colored trees. Above prices included digging with balls and sewing them up in burlap—well boxed and on cars. Sizes smaller than 2 feet will not be dug with balls unless otherwise agreed. The above method of digging and packing insures their living beyond a doubt.

ABIES EXCELSA.

		Each.	12	100	1,000
Norway Spruce	15 feet	\$10 00	100 00	\$.....	\$.....
"	12 feet	6 00	60 00	.....	.....
"	10 feet	5 00	50 00	.....	.....
"	6 feet	3 00	30 00	.....	.....
"	3 to 4 feet	75	7 00	60 00	.....
"	2 to 3 feet	50	5 00	30 00	.....
"	18 to 24 inches	30	3 00	20 00	175 00
"	12 to 18 inch, good	20	2 00	12 00	100 00
"	10 to 12 inch, good	..	1 25	6 00	50 00

ABIES CANADENSIS.

		Each.	12	100	1,000
Homlock Spruce	5 feet	\$2 00	\$20 00	\$.....	\$.....
"	4 feet	1 50	15 00	.....	.....
"	3 feet	75	8 00	65 00	.....
"	2 feet	50	4 00	30 00	.....
"	18 to 24 inch	30	2 50	25 00	.....
"	12 to 18 inch	30	1 50	12 00	100 00
"	10 to 12 inch	..	1 00	9 00	80 00
"	6 to 10 inch	..	1 00	7 00	60 00

ABIES ALBA.

White Spruce	5 to 6 feet	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$90 00	\$.....
"	4 to 5 feet	1 00	10 00	75 00	.....
"	15 to 18 inch	40	3 00	15 00	125 00
"	12 to 15 inch	25	2 00	10 00	90 00
"	10 to 12 inch	15	1 00	7 00	50 00

ABIES DOUGLASII—Colorado Seed.

Douglas Spruce	10 feet	\$7 50	\$70 00	\$.....	\$.....
"	8 feet	5 00	50 00	.....	.....
"	6 feet	3 50	35 00	.....	.....
"	2 to 3 feet	75	7 00	50 00	.....
"	18 to 24 inch	50	4 00	35 00	.....
"	12 to 18 inch	30	1 75	15 00	100 00
"	10 to 12 inch	20	1 50	10 00	90 00

This valuable evergreen deserves more extensive planting. It is perfectly hardy, a rapid grower, and a long lived tree. 6, 8 and 10 feet sizes dug with ball and burlaped.

ENGELMANNII—Of Colorado.

Engelman Spruce	6 feet	\$6 00	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
"	5 feet	5 00	50 00	.....	.....
"	3 to 4 feet	4 00	40 00	.....	.....
"	12 to 15 inch	50	3 50	30 00	.....

ABIES CONCOLOR—From Colorado Seed.

Concolor, selected, very fine, 6 feet	\$7 50	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
" " " 5 feet	6 50	.....	.....	.....
" " " 4 feet	5 00	50 00	.....	.....
" " " 3 feet	4 00	40 00	.....	.....
" 2 feet	3 00	30 00	.....	.....
" 12 to 15 inch	75	5 50	50 00	.....

All sizes 2 foot and over dug with balls and sewed in burlap.

ABIES ALBA—Black Hills Variety.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
Black Hill Spruce, 12 to 18 inch	\$ 40	\$ 3 50	\$15 00	\$.....
" " " 10 to 12 inch	30	2 00	10 00	.....
" " " 6 to 10 inch	25	1 50	8 00	.....

ABIES BALSAMEA.

Balsam Fir 5 feet	\$1 50	\$15 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 4 feet	1 00	10 00	.....	.....
" " 3 feet	70	5 00	30 00	.....
" " 2 feet	50	4 00	25 00	.....
" " 18 to 24 inch	40	3 00	12 00	.....
" " 12 to 18 inch	25	2 00	10 00	90 00
" " 10 to 12 inch	15	1 00	7 00	60 00

PINUS SYLVESTRIS.

Scotch Pine, 3 to 4 feet	\$ 50	\$5 00	\$40 00	\$.....
" " 2 to 3 feet	30	3 00	25 00	200 00
" " 18 to 24 inch	25	2 50	15 00	100 00
" " 12 to 18 inch	20	2 00	10 00	90 00

PINUS AUSTRICA.

Austrian Pine, 4 to 5 feet	\$ 60	\$5 00	\$40 00	\$.....
" " 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00	30 00	150 00
" " 12 to 15 inch	20	1 00	7 00	60 00

PINUS STROBUS.

White Pine, 5 feet	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 4 feet	75	7 00	.....	.....
" " 3 feet	60	6 00	50 00	.....
" " 2 feet	50	5 00	40 00	.....
" " 18 to 24 inch	40	4 00	25 00	.....
" " 12 to 18 inch	25	2 50	10 00	90 00
" " 10 to 12 inch .....	..	1 00	7 00	60 00

PINUS PONDEROSA—From Colorado.

Pinus Ponderosa, 5 feet	\$ 75	\$7 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 3 to 4 feet	50	5 00	40 00	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet	40	4 00	25 00	.....
" " 12 to 15 inch	25	2 00	12 00	.....

PINUS FLEXILIS—Colorado Seed.

Pinus Flexilis, 3 feet	\$1 50	\$15 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 2 feet	1 00	10 00	.....	.....
" " 18 to 24 inch	75	7 00	65 00	.....

A most beautiful evergreen, like nearly all the Rocky Mountain Conifers, Pinus Flexilis has a blue coloring. Its needles are soft like White Pine, but heavier—a hardy, handsome tree. Dug with ball and sewed in burlap.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINANA.

Red Cedar, 5 feet	\$1 50	\$15 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 4 feet	1 00	10 00	.....	.....
" " 12 to 18 inch	35	3 50	18 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	25	2 50	12 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch	20	1 00	9 00	.....

IRISH JUNIPER.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
Irish Juniper, fine, 3 feet	\$1.25	\$12.00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 2 to 2½ feet	1 00	10 00	70 00	.....
" " 12 to 15 inch	35	3 00	20 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	25	2 00	15 00	.....

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS.

American Arborvitae, 5 feet, very fine	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$70.00	\$.....
" " 4 feet, very fine	1 00	8 00	65 00	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00	.....
" " 18 to 24 inch	25	2 50	15 00	125 00
" " 10 to 12 inch	15	1 50	8 00	75 00
" " 6 to 10 inch .....	..	1 00	5 00	40 00

THUYA PRYAMIDALIS.

Pyramidal Arborvitae, 6 feet, nice	\$2.50	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
" " 5 feet, nice	1 50	15 00	.....	.....
" " 4 feet, nice	1.25	12 00	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet, nice	75	6 00	50 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	35	2 50	20 00	.....

THUYA HOVEYI.

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae, 12 to 18 inch.....	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$.....
Siberian Arborvitae, 10 to 12 inch	25	2 50	15 00	.....

Evergreen Hedge Plants

	100	1,000
American Arborvitae, 10 to 12 inch	\$5 00	\$45 00
" " 6 to 10 inch	4 00	35 00
Hemlock Spruce, 2 to 3 feet	30 00	.....
" " 1½ to 2 feet	20 00	175 00
" " 10 to 12 inch	6 00	50 00
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 inch	8 00	75 00
" " 10 to 12 inch	6 00	55 00
White Spruce, 10 to 12 inch	6 00	55 00

For large sized Arborvitae see page 5.

Deciduous Hedge Plants

The following shrubs are well adapted to hedge planting.

Barberry, common, 18 to 24 inch	\$12 00	\$100 00
" " 12 to 18 inch	10 00	90 00
" " 10 to 12 inch, seedlings	5 00	45 00
Osage Orange, 2 years old	1 50	9 00
" " 1 year old	1 00	6 00
Locust, 12 to 15 inch	1 00	7 00
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 inch	2 00	12 00
" " 12 to 18 inch	1 50	10 00
Privet, California, 12 to 18 inch	6 00	50 00

Evergreen Seedlings

Nursery Grown, Thrifty, Fine Plants, Well Rooted.

PICEA PUNGENS—Of Colorado.

	12	100	1,000	10,000
Blue Spruce, 6 to 8 inch	\$ 40	\$4 00	\$30 00	\$.....
" " 4 to 6 inch	30	3 00	20 00	.....
" " 3 to 4 inch .....	..	2 00	15 00	.....

PICEA CONCOLOR—Of Colorado.

Concolor, choice 12 to 15 inch	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00	\$.....
" " 8 to 10 inch	75	5 00	40 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch	50	4 00	35 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 inch	40	3 00	25 00	.....

ABIES ALBA.

White American Spruce, 8 to 10 inch	\$ 50	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$.....
" " 6 to 8 inch	40	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 inch	30	1 75	10 00	.....

ABIES EXCELSA.

Norway Spruce, 12 to 15 inch, fine	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$30 00	\$.....
" " 10 to 12 inch, fine	40	3 00	25 00	.....
" " 8 to 10 inch, fine .....	..	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch .....	..	1 50	12 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 inch .....	..	1 00	8 00	.....

ABIES NIGRA.

American Black Spruce, fine, 10 to 15 inch	\$ 50	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$.....
" " 6 to 10 inch	40	2 00	15 00	.....

ABIES DOUGLASSI—Colorado Seed.

Douglas Spruce, 12 to 15 inch	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$45 00	\$.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	50	4 00	35 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch .....	..	3 00	20 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 inch .....	..	2 00	15 00	.....

ABIES CANADENSIS.

Hemlock Spruce, 6 to 8 inch	\$ 75	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$.....
" " 4 to 6 inch	50	2 00	18 00	.....

BLACK HILL SPRUCE.

Black Hill Spruce, seed collected in South Dakota 3 to 5 inch	\$ 75	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$.....
--	-------	--------	---------	---------

PINUS STROBUS.

White Pine, 12 to 15 inch	See Transplanted Evergreens
" " 10 to 12 inch	" " "
" " 8 to 10 inch	" " "
" " 6 to 8 inch	\$.. \$2 50 \$18 00 \$.....
" " 4 to 6 inch .....	.. 2 00 12 00 ..

This is the most valuable of all the Pines. Is being extensively planted for forest culture. Stock is limited. Orders should be sent early.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS.

	12	100	1,000	10,000
Scotch Pine, nice, 12 to 15 inch	\$..	\$4 00	\$30 00	\$.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	3 00	20 00	.....
" " 8 to 10 inch	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch	1 50	12 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 inch	1 00	8 00	.....

PINUS AUSTRICA.

Austrian Pine, 10 to 12 inch	\$..	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$.....
" " 8 to 10 inch .....	..	3 00	20 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch .....	..	1 50	12 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 inch .....	..	1 00	8 00	.....

PINUS MONTANA.

Dwarf Mountain or Mugo Pine, stocky, 6 to 10 inch	\$1 00	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$.....
Dwarf Mountain or Mugo Pine, stocky, 4 to 6 inch .....	..	2 00	15 00	.....

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIA.

Red Cedar—See transplanted trees.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS.

Arborvitae, American, selects, 10 to 12 inch	\$ 50	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$.....
" " 8 to 10 inch .....	..	2 00	20 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 inch .....	..	1 50	10 00	.....

CHINESE PYRAMIDALIS.

Pyramidal, Chinese, 10 to 12 inch, fine .....	..	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$.....
" " 6 to 10 inch .....	..	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 3 to 4 inch .....	..	1 50	10 00	.....

CHINESE COMPACTA.

Compacta, Chinese, 10 to 12 inch .....	..	3 00	20 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch .....	..	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 3 to 4 inch .....	..	1 50	10 00	.....

CHINESE GOLDEN.

Golden, Chinese, 8 to 10 inch .....	..	\$3 00	\$25 00	.....
" " 3 to 4 inch .....	..	1 75	12 00	.....

Note.—These beautiful Chinese Arborvitae are especially recommended for Southern States, Pacific States, Southeastern States, and south half of Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Most of above varieties of evergreen seedlings can be supplied in lots of 100,000 and over. Write for prices on large lots.

Transplanted Shade and Ornamental Trees

EUROPEAN LARCH.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
European Larch, 18 to 24 inch	\$1 00	\$6 00	\$.....
See Larch Seedlings.				

AMERICAN LINDEN.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
Linden, American, nice, 5 inch diam.	\$4 00	\$40 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " " 4 inch diam.	3 00	30 00	.....	.....
" " " 3 inch diam.	2 25	20 00	.....	.....
" " " 2 to 2½ inch diam.	1 50	15 00	.....	.....
" " extra nice, 8 to 10 feet, 1½ to 2 inch diam.	1 00	10 00	85 00	.....
Linden, American, extra nice, 6 to 7 feet, 1 to 1½ inch diam.	50	5 00	35 00	.....
Linden, American, extra nice, 4 to 5 feet....	30	3 00	20 00	.....

AMERICAN WHITE ELM.

Elm, American White, 4 inch diam.	\$4 00	\$40 00	\$375 00	\$.....
" " " 3 inch diam.	3 00	30 00	200 00	.....
" " " 2 inch diam.	2 00	18 00	100 00	.....
" " " 8 to 10 feet	1 00	9 00	50 00	.....
" " " 6 to 8 feet	50	5 00	35 00	.....
" " " 4 to 6 feet....	40	4 00	25 00	.....
" " " 3 to 4 feet	20	2 00	15 00	.....

AMERICAN WHITE ASH.

Ash, White American, 4 inch diam.	\$3 50	\$35 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " " 3 inch diam.	2 50	25 00	.....	.....
" " " 2 inch diam.	1 50	15 00	75 00	.....
" " " 10 to 12 feet	1 00	9 00	60 00	.....
" " " 6 to 8 feet	50	5 00	35 00	.....
" " " 4 to 6 feet	40	4 00	25 00	.....

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH.

Mountain Ash, European, 10 to 12 feet, fine	\$2 00	\$20 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " " 6 to 8 feet	1 00	9 00	60 00	.....
" " " Oak leaved, fine specimen, 1½ to 2 inch diam.	1 50	12 00	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, Oak leaved, 4 to 6 feet	1 00	10 00	.....	.....

CATALPA SPECIOSA.

Catalpa, fine, 4 inch diam.	\$ 2 00	\$20 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 3 inch diam.	1 50	15 00	.....	.....
" " 2 inch diam.	1 50	12 00	85 00.	.....
" " 8 to 9 feet	75	7 00	40 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet	40	3 00	20 00	.....

CAROLINA POPLARS.

Poplars, Carolina, 6 inch diam., fine	\$5 00	\$50 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 5 inch diam., fine	4 00	40 00	.....	.....
" " 4 inch diam.	3 00	30 00	.....	.....
" " 3 inch diam.	2 50	24 00	.....	.....
" " 2 inch diam.	1 50	12 00	75 00	.....
" " 8 to 10 feet	1 00	9 00	50 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 feet	50	5 00	35 00	.....

SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE.

Maple, Soft, 3 inch diam.	\$2 00	\$20 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 10 to 12 feet	1 00	9 00	80 00	.....

	Each.	12	100	1,000
Maple, Soft, 8 to 10 feet	75	7 50	40 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 feet	50	5 00	30 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet	25	2 50	15 00	.....

HARD OR SUGAR MAPLE.

Maple, Sugar, 2 inch diam.	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 1½ to 2 inch diam.	1 25	12 00	.....	.....
" " 6 to 7 feet	75	6 00	40 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet	30	3 00	25 00	.....

NORWAY MAPLE.

Maple, Norway, 3 inch diam., fine	\$3 00	\$30 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 2 inch diam., fine	2 00	20 00	.....	.....
" " 1½ to 2 inch diam., fine	1 50	15 00	.....	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet	40	4 00	30 00	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00	7 00	.....

WEIRS CUT LEAF MAPLE.

Maple, Cut Leaf, 6 to 8 feet	\$1 50	\$15 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 4 to 6 feet	75	7 00	40 00	.....

OAKS.

Oak, Red, 8 to 10 feet	\$1 50	\$15 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 6 to 8 feet	1 25	12 00	.....	.....
" " 1½ to 2 feet	10	1 00	6 00	.....

BOX ELDER.

Box Elder, 4 inch diam.	\$3 00	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
" " 3 inch diam.	2 00	20 00	.....	.....
" " 8 to 10 feet	1 00	9 00	50 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 feet	50	5 00	35 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet	30	3 00	15 00	.....

HORSE CHESTNUT.

Chestnut, Horse, 3 inch diam.	\$3 50	\$35 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 2 inch diam., 8 to 10 feet	2 50	20 00	.....	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet	1 00	9 00	65 00	.....

SWEET CHESTNUT.

Chestnut, American, Sweet, 6 to 8 feet	\$ 75	\$6 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " 4 to 6 feet	50	4 50	.....	.....

Shade and Ornamental Tree Seedlings

EUROPEAN LARCH.

	100	1,000	10,000
Larch, European, 10 to 15 inch	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch	1 50	12 00	.....

AMERICAN LINDEN.

	100	1,000	10,000	
Linden, American, 18 to 24 inch	\$4 50	\$40 00	\$.....	
" " 15 to 18 inch	3 50	30 00	.....
" " 10 to 15 inch	2 50	20 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch	2 00	15 00	100 00	

AMERICAN ASH.

Ash, American, 2 to 3 feet	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$.....	
" " 2 years, 12 to 18 inch	1 00	6 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	75	4 00	.....

AMERICAN WHITE ELM.

Elm, American White, 2 years, 12 to 18 inch	\$1 00	\$7 00	\$.....	
" " 1 year, 10 to 12 inch	75	4 00	.....

MAPLES.

Maple, Soft, 2 years, 18 to 24 inch	\$1 00	\$7 50	.....
" " 1 year, 12 to 18 inch	75	5 00	.....
" " Hard or Sugar, 10 to 12 inch	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch	1 50	10 00	.....
" " Norway, 15 to 18 inch	3 00	25 00	.....
" " 12 to 15 inch	2 50	20 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	2 00	15 00	.....

BOX ELDER.

Box Elder, 3 to 4 feet	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$.....	
" " 2 to 3 feet	4 00	30 00	.....
" " 1½ to 2 feet	2 00	10 00	.....
" " 12 to 18 inch	1 00	5 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	75	3 00	.....

CATALPA SPECIOSA.

Catalpa, Hardy, 18 to 24 inch	\$1 50	\$8 00	.....
" " 1 year, 12 to 18 inch	1 00	5 00	.....

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

Mulberry, Russian, 2 to 3 feet	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$.....	
" " 2 years, 18 to 24 inch	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 2 years, 12 to 18 inch	1 50	10 00	.....
" " 1 year, 10 to 12 inch	75	7 00	.....
" " 1 year, 6 to 10 inch	50	3 00	.....

BLACK WALNUT.

Walnut, Black, 1 year, 18 to 24 inch	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$.....	
" " 1 year, 12 to 18 inch	1 50	12 00	.....
" " English, 6 to 10 inch	10 00	.....	.....
Pecans, 6 to 10 inch	6 00	.....	.....

YELLOW LOCUST.

Locust, Yellow, 12 to 15 inch	\$2 00	\$10 00	\$.....	
" " 10 to 12 inch	1 50	7 00	.....

OAKS.

Oak, Red, 10 to 12 inch	\$5 00	\$.....	\$.....	
" " White, 10 to 12 inch	5 00	40 00	.....
" " Pin, 15 to 18 inch	6 50	.....	.....

COTTONWOOD.

	100	1,000	10,000
Cottonwood, 2 years	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$.....
" 1 year	75	4 00	.....

The above forest and ornamental tree seedlings are all nursery grown, therefore must not be compared with wild trees pulled up in the woods and along river bottoms.

BARBERRY.

Barberry, Thunbergia, very pretty, 12 to 15 inch.....	\$6 00	\$55 00	\$.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	5 00	45 00	.....
Barberry, Purple Leaf, transplanted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	12 00	100 00	.....
" Purple Leaf, transplanted, 12 to 18 inch	8 00	75 00	.....
" Common, seedlings, 12 to 15 inch	5 00	40 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inch	3 50	30 00	.....

WEEPING TREES.

	Each.	10	100
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 4 to 6 feet	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$.....
Weeping Willow, Kilmarnock, 2 year heads	1 50	12 00	.....
Wisconsin, Weeping Willow, 6 feet	1 00	8 00	.....
Weeping Elm, Camperdown, 2 year heads	2 00	17 00	.....
Weeping Mulberry, 2 year heads, 6 feet stems.....	2 50	.....	.....
" " 2 year heads, 5½ feet stems	2 25	20 00	.....
" " 2 year heads, 5 feet stems.....	2 00	17 00	.....

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY.

Another season's growth fully sustains what we have heretofore claimed for this remarkable tree—unequalled in gracefulness and beauty, combined with the strongest vigor, health and hardiness. And the unsolicited testimony of many having them growing in various parts of the country, from Wisconsin and Canada to Florida, from the bleak hills of New England, the sunny vales of California and the arid plains of Texas, all confirm our claim that it is the best Hardy Weeping Tree ever produced.



Fruit Department

We have many varieties of fruit which can be supplied on application, but name below only those which have proven hardy and valuable in the north and western states.

APPLES AND CRABS.

	Each.	Doz.	100
Apples, 5 to 6 feet	\$ 30	\$3 00	\$25 00
" 3 to 5 feet	25	2 50	17 50
Cherries, 5 to 6 feet, No. 1	75	7 50	50 00
" 3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	40 00
Plums, 5 to 6 feet	60	6 00	40 00
" 3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	35 00
Pears, 5 to 6 feet	60	6 00	50 00
" 4 to 5 feet	50	4 50	40 00
Peaches, 4 to 6 feet	50	4 50	35 00
Apricots, 4 to 6 feet	50	4 50	35 00

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Tetofsky.—A Russian apple; medium size with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable. Tree a moderate stocky grower; very hardy and productive. July and August.

Red Astrachan.—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, and a good bearer.

Yellow Transparent.—A Russian apple; medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully matured; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good; a free grower. August.

FALL VARIETIES.

Mameuse (Snow Apple).—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, with dark wood; one of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the north. November to January.

Haas (Fall Queen, Horse).—Large, flat, ribbed or quartered skin, yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with a dull brownish red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and vigorous.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg).—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Very hardy. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. August and September.

Wealthy.—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit large, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a free grower and productive. A variety of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Ben Davis.—A large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, very good to best. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive; grown in the South and Southwest.

Jonathan.—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a moderate grower; shoots light-colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market.

Tolman's Sweet.—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, upright, and very productive.

CRABS.

Whitney.—Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, flushed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant. Tree very hardy.

Hyslop.—Large, red; very productive. One of the standard sorts.

Martha.—One of the best. Hardy and very productive; excellent for canning and cooking.

CHERRIES.

Early Richmond.—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy and prolific; very healthy.

Montmorency.—Fruit large, and one of the finest flavored in this class; tree a free grower; hardy and prolific.

English Mocello.—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich.

PLUMS.

Lombard.—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, a great bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. Very hardy.

De Sota.—One of the best of our native varieties. Probably more extensively planted throughout the Northwest than any other kind. Fruit medium in size, with yellow ground, overlaid with a delicate crimson when ripe. Of excellent quality. Tree hardy, and an early and productive bearer.

Forest Garden.—An early, dark red plum of good quality. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens just before De Sota.

Hawkeye.—In our opinion the best late plum for market grown in the west. Fruit large; round, reddish purple, covered with blue bloom when ripe. Tree a strong grower, with fruit evenly distributed over the branches. Can be shipped for long distances and arrive in good condition. For commercial purposes or for a family orchard the varieties named above cannot be excelled.

PEACHES.

Alexander.—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties.

Hill's Chili.—Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet. Esteemed on account of hardiness and productivity.

Champion.—A new, early peach; large, handsome, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich, juicy, free stone. Hardy and productive.

Elberta.—Originated in Georgia a few years ago, and has proved to be one of the most valuable of the newer varieties. The fruit is large, handsome, with golden yellow skin, covered with a bright crimson blush. Flesh yellow, juicy; quality good. It bears transportation well, and is a variety of promise.

PEARS.

Bartlett.—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

Flemish Beauty.—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful.

Keiffer.—Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, and an early and great yielder.

Beurre d'Anjou.—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Fruit commands very high prices in the market.

Grapes

I offer only the hardiest and best varieties.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Bunch large; berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease: Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapted it to Canada and northern parts of the United States. Succeeds admirably in the south.

WORDEN.—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than the old stand-by, and every way as healthy.

	Each.	Doz.	100
Moore's Early and Worden, 2 years	\$ 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
Concord, 2 years	15	1 50	10 00
Bunch very large, berries black, sweet, and the best all-around grape for family use. Hardiest and most productive vines.			
Niagara, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch medium; berry large and greenish white; good for family use and market. A late keeper. Vines hardy and productive.			
Pocklington, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch medium; berry large; golden yellow; fair quality, good for deserts and market; late. Vines fairly hardy and productive.			
Agawam, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch large; berries large and red; musk flavor; late keeping. Vines very vigorous and productive.			
Cottage, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch small; berries small and black; very early; good for family use and market. Vine hardy and productive.			
Salem, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch large; berry large; coppery red; one of the best to use when half ripe for pies, jelles, etc. Late. Vines hardy and productive.			
Brighton, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch large; berry large; red; excellent quality; late. Vines hardy and productive.			
Moyer, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Very much like the Delaware, except lighter colored and more productive.			
Diamond, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch large, berries medium; greenish white; fine quality. Vines hardy and productive.			
Early Ohio	25	2 50	15 00
Introduced by C. S. Curtice, N. Y., and said to be fine and two weeks earlier than Moore's Early.			

Gooseberries

Plant three to four feet apart each way, manure well, and after fruit is gathered, prune out all old wood.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

INDUSTRY.—The best English gooseberry yet introduced; of vigorous upright growth and a greater cropper than any other known variety, berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color, when fully ripe, dark red.

2 years 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing.—Very large, handsome, pale green and of excellent quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and free from mildew.

Houghton Seedling.—Small to medium, roundish, oval, pale red; sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender; very productive.

Smith's Improved.—Large, pale greenish yellow; skin thin; of excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking; bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive.

2 years 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100

Red Jacket.—A new red gooseberry of the American type. Large, hardy and very productive; far superior to the common varieties in cultivation.

2 years 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen

Currants

Set four feet apart in rich ground, cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore; manure freely.

Lee's Prolific (Black).—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and productive.

Cherry (Red).—Berry sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; the plant is very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Red Dutch.—An old variety, excellent and well known.

Victoria.—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, good bearer.

White Grape.—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable.

2 years 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100

North Star.—New, hardy; a northern variety 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Pomona.—New, said to be the sweetest, best quality and the most productive of all 50c each.

Raspberries

Black varieties, strong roots 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100

Tyler, or Souhegan.—Large, early, hardy and productive.

Gregg.—Large, late, very productive.

Older 20c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100

Large, medium, early, best quality, hardy and productive; best all-round berry for table or market.

Red Varieties 10c each; 50c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100

Turner.—Well-known, large, productive, early.

Cuthbert.—Well-known, large, productive, late.

Loudon 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Said to be a seedling of the Turner crossed with Cuthbert. It has the hardiness and quality of the former, with the size and productiveness of the latter. Large, broadly conical; beautiful red. Acknowledged by all leading horticulturists to be the best red raspberry in cultivation.

Blackberries

Snyder.—Large, fine flavored, hardy and productive. The only variety we recommend for general planting in the West.

One year plants, strong 15c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100

Ancient Briton.—Best for northern climate, because easily wintered by covering. One year plants, strong ... 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100

Juneberries

Dwarf, 1 to 2 feet 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100

Grows in bush form. Its fruit is good for pies, sauce, etc., and its beautiful white flowers make it a desirable shrub.

Garden Roots

Rhubarb.—Strong roots 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100

Asparagus.—Conover's Colossal, 2 years. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100

Strawberries

Can furnish many varieties, but the following are the best.

Prices: 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50.

Bederwood (s).—Medium; early; good quality, vigorous and productive. ▲
Good fertilizer.

Warfield (p).—Medium; dark red; good quality, hardy and productive.

Crescent (p).—Well known everywhere. Very good.

Captain Jack (s).—Medium; firm; a good fertilizer.

Bubach (p).—Large; soft; one of the best for home market; strong.
Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00.

Jessie (s).—Large; best quality, fair bearer; good fertilizer for Bubach.
Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00.

Parker Earl (s).—Large; fruit stems strong, bearing large clusters; late;
plant stocky, forming new plants slowly; very hardy and productive.
Price 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00.

Hardy Ornamental Flowering Shrubs

	Each.	Doz.
Spires Van Houetti (see description next page)	\$ 50	\$4 00
Althea, double, white, red and purple, 3 to 4 feet	50	3 50
Upright and climbing Honeysuckle, 3 to 4 feet	50	3 50
Lilacs, purple and white, 3 to 4 feet	50	3 50
Barberry, purple leaf, 2 to 3 feet	50	3 50
Japan Quince, 2 to 3 feet	50	3 50
Deutzia, double white and pink, Snowballs and Dogwood, Purple Fringe, Snowberry, Syringas, two varieties, 3 to 4 feet	50	3 50
Weigelas—Weigela Rosea.—This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation. It cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are large and of a deep rosy color. They are borne in such profusion that the whole plant appears a mass of lovely blooms.		
Large plants	Each, 50c; dozen, \$4.00.	
Pure white, large plants	Each, 50c; dozen, \$4.00.	

HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA.

The Hydrangea Grandiflora continues to be one of the best and most handsome ornamental shrubs ever grown. It blooms finely the first year and gets better and grows large with age. It grows 3 to 4 feet high, is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country, needs no protection, blooms in July and August when other flowers are scarce, and remains in bloom two or three months. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink and rich coppery red, and are borne in immense pyramidal tresses more than a foot long and nearly as much in diameter. Large 2 year old plants, cut back, ready for planting. Each, 50c; dozen, \$4.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.

Van Houttei—Spirea, The grandest of all Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white blooms, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty or thirty flat white florets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stem. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer. Strong plants, 2½ to 3 feet, 5 to 10 stems.

Each, 50c. Dozen, \$4.00.

Climbing Shrubs and Vines

	Each.	Doz.
Clematis.—By all odds the most popular of all hardy climbers, of easy growth, needs but slight protection and rewards the grower with innumerable blossoms. Large three-year-old roots	\$1 00	\$....
Snowflakes.—Very fine white variety, blooming freely. A three-year-old plant bearing hundreds of blossoms	1 00	....
Jackmannii.—Large purple. Well known, very hardy, the finest of them all. Large three-year-old roots	1 00	....
Coccinia.—Immensely popular, growing fully twelve feet high, covering the wall with numerous bright coral scarlet flowers. Large three-year-old roots	1 00	....
Madame.—Edw. Andre. Grand new crimson velvet clematis, very floriferous and fine	1 00	....
Paniculata.—Desirable, strong grower, very sweet scented flowers, pure white. Strong plants. See descriptions below.....	1 00	....

Ampelosia Veitchii. —Out doors grown, three years	75	6 00
Honeysuckle. —Hall's Japan, monthly; fragrant, strong plants...	50	4 00
	Each.	Doz.
Trumpet Vine. —Strong plants	50	4 00
Wistaria. —Chinese White	1 00	8 00
Wistaria. —Chinese purple, strong plants	50	4 00

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

This wonderful flower blooms in July and lasts until September. It is one of the finest of hardy climbers, with handsome foliage, of very vigorous and rapid growth, and produces in late summer dense sheets of medium sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. Each branchlet is thickly set with these showy flowers, and altogether produce a most gorgeous sight. This is a new Japanese plant, perfectly hardy, and finely adapted to use for any covering purpose.

Extra large three-year-old vines for immediate bloom.... Each, \$1.00; six, \$4.50

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges, and permanent plantations where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep rich soil. They are benefitted by mulching with leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

My roses are grown in open ground, are strong, heavy rooted plants, two to four years old; will give an abundance of bloom the first year. Only the best varieties are offered.

Each.

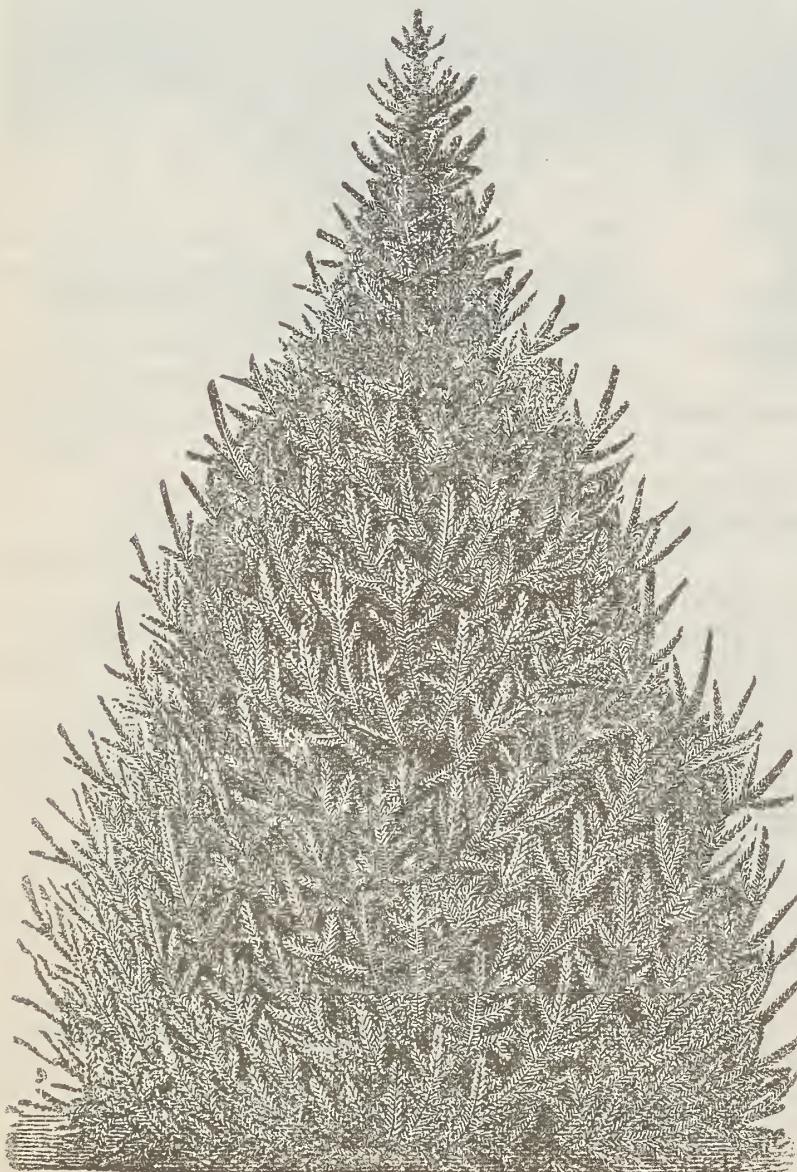
Gen. Jacqueminot. —Brilliant crimson, very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color.	50c
Large plants	
Anna DeDiesbach. —Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower lightly cupped; a vigorous grower; one of the best. Large plants	50c
Pierre Notting. —Blackish red, shaded with violet; very large and full; form globular; habit good; one of the best dark roses	50c
Prince Camille DeRohan. —Deep, velvet crimson; large; moderately full.	50c
Paul Neyron. —Flowers very large, often measuring five inches in diameter; perfect in shape; color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty, It is a very strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.	50c
Large plants	
Marshall P. Wilder. —Lovely light red, very fragrant, popular and one of the best for bedding	50c
John Hopper. —Bright rose; large and full; fragrant and profuse bloomer.	50c
Gen. Washington. —Bright red with crimson shading; very full and free bloomer; fragrant	50c

	Each.
Coquette des Alps.—White, slightly pink center; flowers on long stem; medium size; strong grower	50c
American Beauty.—Large; deep pink; delicious odor; half-hardy out doors	50c
Rugosa Rubra.—Single; bright red, succeeded by large, red berries or pods, a great acquisition	50c
Rugosa Alba.—Single; pure white; very hardy and like Rubra has a very beautiful leaf	50c
Madam G. Bruant.—A Hybrid Rugosa; semi-double, fragrant; pure white; hardy	50c
Moss Roses.—Salet, Perpetual white, crested moss....Each, 50c; dozen, \$4.50	

Collection Hardy Climbing Roses

Prairie Queen.—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with white stripes; large, compact and globular, very double and full; blooms in clusters; one of the finest	50c
Baltimore Belle.—Pale plush variegated, carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best climbing roses.....	50c

Some Reasons for Planting



1.—It pays in the increased value imparted to land, as measured by their cost. Certain beautiful, stately trees possess great value. Shade and fruit trees are called to mind, which cost their owners not three dollars apiece all told, but which today would not be spared for \$300, \$500 or \$1,000 apiece. Railroads taking planted lands often pay from \$30 to \$300 each for trees occupying the same. The writer knows of \$600 apiece having been awarded in solid cash to the owner for trees that stood on some land that was needed for a certain town park.

The planting of these trees paid enormously, for besides the money realized in the sales alluded to, the priceless delight in shade, trees had previously given shelter and beauty for many years. The cost was as nothing. Such returns not unfrequently follow judicious planting.

2.—IT PAYS FROM THE BETTER LIVING AND INCREASED COMFORTS THAT SPRING FROM PLANTED GROUND.

The free use not only of fruits, but also of garden vegetables, should be enjoyed by every family in the land daily the year round. The children especially should be treated to all the luscious fruits, fresh and preserved, that they may desire to eat—none should be deprived of the light and excellent food to be found in the choice fruits and vegetables so easily grown.

Many troublesome diseases are unknown to the free users of a largely vegetable diet. A convincing argument for the value of fruit is this. Settlers in a new country improve in health as their orchards begin to yield freely. Sailors in the frigid zone succumb to severe, sometimes fatal diseases, very soon after their supplies of fruits and vegetables give out.

Statisticians prove beyond any doubt that people on an average live longer now than in past centuries. This fact should in a large part be ascribed to the rapidly increasing use of fruits and vegetables in recent years in all civilized lands.

The presence of trees about a place contributes greatly to the comfort of man and beast. A dense belt of trees, especially evergreens, to the windward of a home will save the consumption of many an additional ton of coal in keeping the residence at an agreeable temperature. A similar gain comes in the saving of feed and the increased thrift of live stock in stables that are well sheltered from wintery storms. The summer life of man and beast is made more pleasant for the presence of an abundance of shade trees. Increase the trees of the land, and we not only add to the attractiveness of our country, but that is provided which modifies the conditions of freshets, of drouth, and of sweeping gales and cold.

3—IT PAYS IN THE PROFITS THAT MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

Our population living in towns and villages become ready buyers from those who have a surplus. On this account the judicious culture of fruits and vegetables is among the most profitable branches of land culture. Tens of thousands of gardeners and fruit growers all over our land derive larger incomes from their small plats of perhaps less than ten acres each, devoted to these crops than does the average farmer from his many acres given to farm crops.

A neighbor of the writer, from a Bartlett pear orchard of less than two acres, clears upward of \$1,000 year after year on his crop. The sales from an acre of strawberries in the vicinity of thriving towns and villages is seldom less than \$300, and often reaches \$400 to \$800 a year.

Evergreens

These are a class of indispensable trees and shrubs for parks, private and public grounds and farm wind breaks, and possessing varied characteristics of habit, growth, form and coloring of foliage, and adapted to a variety of soils.

Several of this class are exceedingly useful for reclaiming waste lands, and many more are of the highest value for the formation of belts for landscape effects, and also for shelter, to allow the use of more tender kind of trees and plants in localities which otherwise would be too much exposed to climate, sun, and wind.

Soil.—Conifers will grow in all soils, except those of a wet nature, and even in such there are a few that will thrive. The firs being of a shallow rooted nature will make vigorous growth in many localities where the good soil may be very thin. Several of the pines and firs will grow well on the bleakest side hills, exposed to the most trying gales, and on the coast and prairies they are especially valuable to form belts for the protection of animals and vegetable life. In planting the choice Conifers for ornamental effect, it is well to have the soil of good quality, and the same planting directions apply to these as to other trees, but no fresh manure should be used directly on the roots, and its most advisable use is as a mulch, placed on top of the ground in the fall and raked away in early summer, after the spring rains.

Pruning.—Except for hedges, the best time to prune Conifers is previous to their growing season, and careful use of the pruning knife will often revive a tree which otherwise may be on the decline.

Roots.—It is very important that Conifers should have an abundance of fine, fibrous roots. Our soil is particularly adapted to their growth, and our stock first-class in every respect.

We exercise the greatest care to have our trees frequently transplanted or root pruned, to insure such roots. Use blankets or pails of water when planting so as to allow the least possible exposure to the roots of Conifers, and see that the trees do not wilt.

PICEA PUNGENS—Blue Spruce—See First Cover Page.

This is the King of Spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinoor among the gems of the Rockies. It is a child of the storm king, growing at an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is generally found even there in deep gorges or on the north of the ranges. We would naturally suppose that it could not endure a sudden change or thrive in a hot climate. There are some specimens growing in Washington; also in North Carolina. The question arises, while the tree endures such a diversity of climate, why is it never found on the lower altitudes, or among the foot hills? The answer is, it could not possibly grow there. The Douglas, the Ponderosa and Concolor have larger seeds and send out a strong plant, and therefore they are found lower down. Pungens seed is small, about 110,000 to the pound. In higher altitudes are frequent showers and often moss in the woods, and the ground is seldom dry. It is not hot enough to kill the plants, and so, on high altitudes, nature has provided for their propagation. The cone on the Pungens is about one-half the size of that of the Norway. The needles are short and sharp—pungent—hence the name. They are polished like glass.

THE CONCOLOR.

I take this description from an article in the Boston Congregationalist: "The tree with that bright foliage is the Concolor. Riding with a friend in Massachusetts last winter, far off on a hill, we saw a row of evergreens. There, said I, is a tree from the Rockies, which proved to be true. As the name indicates, it is even colored, the same the year around. But you say: What a marvulous beauty this has—ermine and emerald blended. Such a sheen! A tree dressed in glory! What is it? It is a robe of matchless beauty the great horticulturist has given these Conifers, making them the most attractive of anything on earth. They are held in reserve for these later days, when nature and art unite to make home, lawn and landscape so attractive to the eye of taste. Note the contrast of this rare color with the deep green of the pines. There are one or two of these on the princely estate of Mr. Hunnewell at Wellesly. They are true to their nature—some trees put on wondrous

beauty while young, but these retain their attractiveness down to old age, and wear their brightness, as a christian does his joy, to the very last.

"But in order to see these trees in all their glory, you should see them while bearing their cones. Here is a grove of them. All are dressed in their marvelous attire of silver and green. On one tree the blossoms are of a deep rich purple. What a contrast to the other hues! But this other tree has blossoms and cones of the brightest green—another contrast. The cones grow erect at the top of the tree. They are perfect in form and about the size of an ear of sweet corn. As they mature in their perfect symmetry, these colors seem to deepen, and then from the cone that clear gum exudes; the sun shines, and it sparkles like crystals. Take this grove, then, with the sun shining brightly upon it, with its green and silver, its purple and crystal, and it seems almost too beautiful for earth." From the small plantings of this tree in the east one has no conception of its coming symmetry and grace, its beauty of mingled tints; and yet at the east I note that these trees do as well as in their own habitat, and you will soon have these mountain treasures there, that will hold the stranger spellbound by their unique beauty. I have tried selecting seeds from the rarest specimens, and find that among the thousands now coming up, most of them fairly sparkle with silver.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE.—*Seudotsuga Douglassi*.

This is emphatically the tree for the million. While on a visit to the eastern nurseries, I noted in almost every instance that it was the most rapid grower of all the conifers. Sometimes the complaint is made that it grows too fast, and is not compact enough for the lawn tree, yet on my grounds they seem to have the perfection of form. The foliage is soft and somewhat resembles the hemlock, hence the name (resembling the hemlock.) In the mountains it is a grand tree. It reaches from the Rockies to the Pacific slope, and our Chief of Forestry, B. E. Fernow, tells us that he never on earth saw such a burden of lumber to the acre as that produced by this tree in the west. We are of the mind that the seeds gathered from the Conifers on the Pacific slope are tender, while those gathered in Colorado produce hardy trees, which endure both drought and cold.

The lumber of this tree is very strong, and is invaluable for timber, posts, and scantlings, and makes good lumber for finishing, though like the hemlock, it is easily split. In color it is like the Red Wood of the Pacific coast.

I want to call your attention to one feature of this tree. In the deep gorges and on the north side of the mountains, as you reach the high altitudes you will find them of the deep blue type—literally sparkling with silver. Seen at a distance they are often taken for Pungens. These trees should be sought out and cultivated, for in addition to their rich coloring, they have more flexible grace than the rigid Pungens.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—*Abies Excelsa*.

A very popular variety from Europe. It has been more extensively planted in this country than has any other evergreen. In fact, it is so well known as being one of the best evergreens for ornamental purposes, that it is only necessary to say that it is the most valuable for wind breaks, screens and hedges.

AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE.—*Picea Alba*.

Pyramidal tree of dense growth, with light, silvery green foliage. A more compact tree in all respects than the Norway Spruce. Fine for lawn planting or use near the sea shore. One of the best for general use.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE.

This is the *Picea Alba*, or the White Spruce, but with this difference: That while the Norway and the Black and White Spruce will not endure the winter droughts of the western plains, this tree seems well adapted for all the

regions from which the others are excluded. Growing in a dry climate and often richly colored, it seems to meet the requirements of a vast field. While the air of the plains has but about 50 degrees of moisture to 90 degrees in the eastern states, it is necessary to have something which will endure the bright sun and drying winds of winter. We have not the experience with this tree we have with the Rocky Mountain Conifers, yet having a few thousand growing, we have great faith in them for the west, and see no reason why they should not do well in the east also.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.—*Abies Canadensis*, Sometimes Called Weeping Spruce.

This is a well known evergreen of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful spruces, with light and spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. It is a beauty for the lawn and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

BALSAM FIR.—*Picea Balsamea*.

A well known, popular tree, very handsome while young, assuming the upright, conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery underneath; retains its color throughout the severest winter weather; grows quite rapidly when established; desirable in every way.

WHITE PINE.—*Pinus Strobus*.

It is the most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage light, delicate silvery green. Flourishes in the dryest, poorest soil; easily transplanted.

SCOTCH PINE.—*Pinus Sylvestris*.

A rapid growing, hardy variety, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Valuable for shelter and makes a good lawn tree, and being one of the hardiest of the evergreen family, it readily adapts itself to the trying climate of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. It also thrives well on the dry plains of Kansas, and is perfectly at home in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and other States.

AUSTRIAN PINE; or BLACK PINE.—*P. Austriaca.. Nigricans*.

A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; rapid grower; valuable for this country.

PINUS PONDEROSA, OF COLORADO.

Heavy wooded pine, a rapid grower, forming a tree of great size. Bark reddish and foliage longer and coarser than the Red or Norway Pine. A valuable tree for the west and northwest.

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE.—*Pinus Montana*.

It is a beautiful little tree or bush, foliage very dense and of a rich, dark green; very valuable for ornamental purposes. It is perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations.

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA.

Red Cedar.—A well known American tree. It varies much in habit and color of foliage. It succeeds well on the plains of Nebraska and Kansas, where other evergreens fail. It is very desirable for ornamental purposes; also for wind breaks, shelter belts and hedges.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.—*Thuya Occidentalis*.

A handsome tree of regular and symmetrical habits. Growth thick and bushy; one of the best and most useful evergreens; excellent for screens and hedges.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE.

A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; much better than the Irish Juniper, and growing in a perfect column; rare and beautiful. Largely planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This is, perhaps, the most valuable Arborvitae in cultivation.

THE EUROPEAN LARCH.

Is the greatest timber tree in Europe, combining rapid growth with great durability, extreme hardiness, adaptability to any variety of soil not too wet, and remarkably free from disease. It is also very desirable as an ornamental tree, its conical shape, regular, delicate branches, and soft, light, green leaves making a striking contrast to the different varieties of European and ornamental trees. Thrives well in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Useful Rules

To Get the Number of Trees or Plants Required for an Acre.

Divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet each plant occupies. This is obtained by multiplying the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants. For example: Apple trees planted $33 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet gives each tree $544\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, or eighty trees to the acre.

NUMBER TO THE ACRE.

3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 " " " "	2,722
6 " " " "	1,210
8 " " " "	680
16 " " " "	170
20 " " " "	108
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 33 feet apart each way	80

Washburn, Minn., April 9, 1901.

Dear Sir: Spruces received the 5th inst. in good condition. They are a nice lot. Thanks for your promptness. Yours truly, A. C. Kruger.

Bridgeton, Mo., April 10, 1901.

Dear Sir: I received the evergreens today and they are splendid. They were in good condition, and I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly, H. Meyer.

Mr. D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.: Corning, Kans., 1902.

Dear Sir:—The package of evergreens arrived in good condition today. I have them planted in good shape and feel sure they will all grow. I desire to tender my thanks for your liberality. F. P. HAWTHORNE.

Mr. D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.: Mendota, Ill., 1902.

Dear Sir:—I received the evergreens in good condition today. Advise me how long it will be safe to plant evergreens. I want to order some more later this spring. E. ANSCHICKS.

Mr. D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.: Glenco, Okla., 1902.

Dear Sir:—The Norway Pine was received in the best of condition. Packing was very carefully and skillfully done, for which please accept my thanks.

J. H. CANFIELD.

Mr. D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.: West Camden, N. Y., 1902.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens came today—the finest lot I ever received. Thank you very much. You will hear from me in the future. A. D. H. KELSEY



[Copyright Applied For.]

Picea Pungen, Blue Spruce

The above is taken from a photograph of a beautiful specimen now standing on the lawn in front of proprietor's residence, Dundee, Ill. The picture does not do the tree justice. It is the admiration of all who see it, and the owner has several times been offered large sums of money for same. Its beautiful color attracts the attention of every passer-by.